

The Sydney Morning Herald.

"IN MODERATION PLACING ALL MY GLORY, WHILE TORIES CALL ME WHIG—AND WHIGS A TORY."

VOL. XIV.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1842.

No. 1704.

603

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Fifteen Shillings per Quarter. Single Numbers, Sixpence. Country, Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter.
Ten per cent. discount for payment in advance, and ten per cent. added if accounts are allowed to run over six months.

The only persons authorized to receive Money and Communications on account of the "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" (except at the Office of Publication, Lower George-street, Sydney) are Mr. JOHN HARPER, Collector; Mr. JOSEPH HOWE, Balmoral, Botany; Mr. LARAN WHITE, Windsor; Mr. HUGH TAYLOR, Parramatta; Mr. A. W. LARBYMORE, Maitland and Wallombi; Mr. D. SPILLANE, Campbelltown; Mr. JOHN COLEMAN, Wellington; Mr. ROBERT CRADDOCK, Cabinetmaker, Goulburn; Mr. JOHN M'KINLAY, Postmaster, Casino; Mr. JOHN GRAY, Queanbeyan; Mr. ARTHUR BROWN, Deputy Postmaster, Singleton and Jerry's Plains; Mr. WILLIAM PRITCHARD, Deputy Postmaster, Liverpool; Mr. WILIAM BARNARD RHODES, Wellington, for Port Nicholson and Cook's Straits, New Zealand; who are provided with Printed Receipts, with the written signatures of "KEMP AND FAIRFAX," who hereby give Notice that no other will be acknowledged for debts accruing from January 1, 1841.

The "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" is Published every Morning (Sundays excepted); and the Quarters end the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December; at which periods ONLY our Subscribers decline by giving Notice and paying the amount due to the end of the Current Quarter. ADVERTISEMENTS must specify on the face of them the number of times they are intended to be inserted, or they will be continued till countermanded, and charged to the party. No Advertisements can be withdrawn after Eleven o'clock, a.m., but new ones will be received until Nine o'clock in the Evening. No verbal communications can be attended to, and all letters must be paid for, or they will not be taken in.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
THE Subscribers to this Paper, and the Public generally, are respectfully informed, that in future the following Rules will be strictly adhered to:—

In Sydney.—No new Subscribers will be received without one quarter being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being 13s. 6d. per quarter.

In the Country.—No new Subscribers will be received without half-a-year being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being 11s. 6d. per half year; and the Proprietors must be furnished with a written undertaking that all future payments, both for subscription and charges of advertisements, shall be made in Sydney, or by the hands of an Agent.

In all cases, whether in Town or Country, the names of persons will be struck off the subscription list, when the arrears against them have stood over twelve months, and proceedings for recovering the amount due will be instituted.

No Advertisements will be received from persons who are not Subscribers without payment in advance, either by remittance or an order upon some responsible individual in Sydney.

In all cases of Insolvency, when the party is a Subscriber to this Journal, the name is at once erased from the Subscribers' Book; and if he wish to take the paper in future, he must comply with the rule affecting new Subscribers, and pay in advance.

Steamer to South Huakissin, Jersey Bay.

THE SOPHIA JANE will leave Quebec's Coasting Wharf, Port Phillip, on Thursday, the 3rd November, at 9 a.m., and will call as usual at Wollongong and Kiama.

5856

BRAHORNE STEAM SHIP.

Steam Communication between Sydney, Van Diemen's Land, and Port Phillip.

THE STEAMSHIP BRAHORNE will leave Sydney—

For Hobart Town, on Saturday morning, the 5th November, at eight o'clock, returning from Hobart Town on Saturday, the 12th November.

For George Town and Port Phillip, on Saturday morning, the 19th November, at eight o'clock.

Further information obtained on application to BOYD and CO.

Uwin's Buildings, near the Custom House.

5857

FOR MORTON DAY BIRMONT:

A. L. K. known and fine fast-sailing schooner.

FOR PRESERVATION:

A. L. coppered and varnished has also good and superior accommodation for passengers. For particulars apply to the Master, on board, or to

A. B. SMITH and CO., Commercial Wharf.

October 22. 5858

For Port Nicholson Direct.

WITH IMMEDIATE DISPATCH.

THE fast sailing brig S. H. M. R. O. C. K., Captain Daly, Apply to the Captain board, or to

J. B. METCALFE,

Lower George-street.

5859

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With her usual dispatch.

THE fine fast sailing schooner S. H. M. R. O. C. K., Captain Daly, Apply to the Captain board, or to

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THE fine fast sailing brig S. H. M. R. O. C. K., Captain Daly, Apply to the Captain board, or to

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5863

We are requested to be seen thereon.

EX WARLOCK.

TWO splendid MARINE PAINTINGS, by Lynn.

A View of Greenwich Hospital, high water, City of London.

He begs further to announce, that he has determined to start a four-horse coach, with careful drivers, at very reduced fares, as will be seen by the following list, viz.:—

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ADVERTISING.

ARRIVAL.
From Port Macquarie, yesterday, having left the preceding day, the brig *Mavis*, 100 tons, Captain Parsons, with sundries, Passengers—Mr. Cohen, Mr. Onslow, and Miss Montague.

DEPARTURE.
For Launceston, yesterday, the brig *Wyl-*
lame, Captain Chalmers, with a general cargo.
Passenger—Messrs. Mallatt and Stammers.

COASTERS INWARDS.
November 2.—*Rossina*, 16, Sullivan, from Flinders' Cove, 1st, from Tasmania; *Port Macquarie*, 20, from Tasmania; *Port Macquarie*, 20, *Teal*, from Brisbane Water, with 7,500 feet sawn timber; *Bee*, 12, *Toole*, from Klama, with 6,000 feet timber; *Maitland*, steamer, 168, Parsons, from Port Macquarie, with 8,000 feet timber; *Mermaid*, 20, *Teal*, from Brisbane Water; *Mermaid*, 20, *Teal*, from Tasmania; *Water*, with 5,000 feet timber; *Afford*, 13, *Harpin*, from Brisbane Water, with 4,000 feet timber; *Elizabeth*, 43, *Riley*, from the Clarence, with 2,400 feet timber; *Lewis*, 10, *Crook*, from Morpeth, in ballast.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.
November 2.—*Mary Ann*, 1, Shaw, for the Hawkesbury, in ballast; *Currency Ld*, 19, Lawrence, for Brisbane Water, with sundries; *Maitland*, steamer, 168, Parsons, for Port Macquarie, with 8,000 feet timber; *Mermaid*, 20, *Teal*, from Tasmania; *Water*, with 5,000 feet timber; *Afford*, 13, *Harpin*, from Brisbane Water, with 4,000 feet timber; *Elizabeth*, 43, *Riley*, from the Clarence, with 2,400 feet timber; *Lewis*, 10, *Crook*, from Morpeth, in ballast.

CLEARANCES.
For Valparaiso, the brig *Speed*, Captain Shirling, in ballast. Passengers—Mrs. Shirling, Mr. and Mrs. Curtis and child.

For Port Phillip, the brig *Christian*, Captain Birkinshaw, with a general cargo. Passengers—Mr. Harrow, Mr. Bartleson, Messrs. Hambrook and Son, with stores; Miss Williams, Mrs. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. Hendriksen, Messrs. Barton, Whitford, and Aney.

The steamer *Thistle* reports the American bark *Lord of Newcastle*, about to take in coal for Manila.

It is reported that some gentlemen who hold property in Moosman's Bay, contend the construction of a dry dock there. Provided it is carried into effect, it cannot fail of being one of the most important foundations for shipping in the colony. The only difficulty which presents itself is the small rise and fall of the tide here; this, however, will be obviated by means of a steam-engine to pump out water out of the dock when the tide-pates are above.

Owing to the request of several parties, the *Maitland* will not leave again for Port Macquarie until to-morrow evening. She saw the schooner *Jessie*, on Tuesday last, off Crowdy's Island. A severe shock of an earthquake was felt at 10 p.m. at Port Macquarie, between the hours of five and six o'clock in the morning.

VESSELS EXTERRED OUTWARDS AT THE DOCK-YARD.—The *Cambria* for Hobart Town; *Sovereign*, for Port Phillip; *St. M's Farnham*, for Auckland and Tahiti, this day; *Teal*, on China; *Thomas Lerd*, for Auckland; and *Isabella Anne*, for Balli, to-morrow. *Anna*, for New Guinea; and *Governor Phillips*, for New South Wales, on the 8th instant.

EXTRACTION OF COAL.—The bundles lighter, 2 cases hardsheathery, 25 coils Manila, 308 bags sugar, 2 bottles quicksilver, 3 cases cigars, 150 log cedar, 2 boxes canenburg, 6 cases hats, 1 case slops, 6 hats gunpowder, 99 bags tea, 2 cases hardware.

A new vessel of about 100 tons called *Mary Ann*, arrived from the Mining on Tuesday last, at which place she was built for Mr. Anner. She is a fine vessel, being very strongly built, and is every way adapted for the coasting trade.

The *Bray*, schooner, has been taken up to convey to London a portion of the oil recently imported by the *Eleanor*, brig, from New Zealand. She is expected to leave in the course of a fortnight.

The supply will leave for London this morning; and the *William Fletcher* on the 16th instant.

COASTERS ARRIVED IN PORT JACK-
TOWER, DURING THE MONTH OF OC-
TUBER, 1842.

From what place.	Fathoms.	Steamers.	Tons.
Brisbane Water.	30	...	537
Broken Bay	3	...	58
Broulee	4	...	130
Botany Bay	5	...	191
Clarence River	5	...	56
Cove Inlet	5	...	200
Hawkesbury River	16	...	182
Jervis Bay	2	...	302
Jerringsong	2	...	33
Kiama	7	...	136
Kempsey	7	...	219
Lake Macquarie	7	...	147
Manning River	8	...	206
Moranga	1	...	19
Muruya	1	...	45
Merton Bay	5	...	51
Mossy River	12	...	592
M'Donald River	1	...	16
Newcastle	20	...	1,525
Port Aiken	7	...	112
Port Arthur	1	...	67
Port Macquarie	1	...	70
Port Phillip	1	...	202
Port Stephens	1	...	127
Pitt Water	1	...	64
Twofold Bay	2	...	124
Ulladulla	1	...	181
Williams River	4	...	1,480
Wellington	3	...	146
	42		10,491

COASTERS DEPARTED FROM PORT JACK-TOWER, DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1842.

To what place.	Fathoms.	Steamers.	Tons.
Brisbane Water	30	...	681
Broken Bay	3	...	95
Broulee	4	...	95
Botany Bay	5	...	16
Clarence River	6	...	288
Cove Inlet	5	...	57
Hawkesbury River	16	...	244
Jervis Bay	2	...	100
Jerringsong	2	...	58
Kiama	7	...	403
Kempsey	7	...	407
Lake Macquarie	7	...	112
Manning River	8	...	210
Moranga	1	...	44
Muruya	1	...	10
Merton Bay	5	...	59
Mossy River	12	...	1,122
M'Donald River	1	...	136
Newcastle	20	...	1,480
Port Aiken	7	...	132
Port Arthur	1	...	68
Port Macquarie	1	...	127
Port Phillip	1	...	67
Port Stephens	1	...	127
Pitt Water	1	...	61
Twofold Bay	2	...	66
Ulladulla	1	...	24
Williams River	4	...	10
Wellington	3	...	1,480
	65		10,756

DIARY.

Memorandum for Wed. Day.

November 1. SUN. rain. 10 a.m. 45° 10° 42°

2. THURSDAY 1. 5. 19. 6. 43. 10. 1. 42

New Moon, Nov. 5, 15 m. past 2, morning.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1842.

"Sworn to no Master, of no Host am I."

THE BANK RETURNS.

We yesterday published, from the Government Gazette, the General Abstract of the sworn returns of our seven Banks, for the quarter ended 30th September, 1842.

The results, as compared with those of the corresponding quarter of last year,

exhibit a few falls in the circulation, in the deposits, and in the discounts, but an increase in the coin.

CIRCULATION.
1841 £213,061
1841 189,106

Decrease, being 11½ per cent. £23,955

DEPOSITS.
1841 £1,069,195
1842 988,556

Decrease, being 7½ per cent. £80,143

DISCOUNTS.
1841 £2,548,629
1842 2,562,467

Decrease, being 1 per cent. £16,162

COIN.
1842 £4,76,018
1841 388,570

Increase, being 22½ per cent. £87,448

CAPITAL PAID UP.
1842 £2,132,193
1841 1,893,538

Increase, being 12½ per cent. £238,955

RESERVED PROFITS.
1842 £133,933
1841 109,528

Increase, being 22½ per cent. £24,403

TOTAL LIABILITIES.
1841 £1,336,906
1842 1,277,414

Decrease, being 4½ per cent. £59,492

TOTAL ASSETS.
1842 £3,084,163
1841 2,626,533

Increase, being 2 per cent. £457,630

SURPLUS ASSETS.
1842 £1,806,747
1841 1,689,627

Increase, being 7 per cent. 117,122

AMOUNT OF DIVIDEND.
1842 £107,750
1841 95,217

Increase, being 13 per cent. £12,533

The decrease of deposits has occurred in the Bank of New South Wales, the Bank of Australia, the Commercial Bank, and the Port Phillip Bank; the deposits in the Sydney Bank, the Bank of Australia, and the Union, having increased.

The decrease in the Bank of Australia is nearly 24 per cent.; in the Bank of New South Wales, 11 per cent.; and in the Bank of Australia.

Gentlemen of scientific attainments are also attached to the expedition; and independent of the usual astronomical instruments, a magnetic apparatus is provided by which observations will be made as often as possible in connection with the voyage of Captain Ross, and the magnetic observatories now spread throughout both hemispheres.

The superior manner in which this expedition has been prepared, the selection of the officers therein embarked, and the tone of the undertaking as a whole, are all and each alike creditable to the Board of Admiralty and its excellent Hydrographer, and is an earnest of the growing importance in which the commercial interests and welfare of the Australian colonies are considered by the rulers of our Father-land. As colonists, therefore, who cannot but be much benefited by its success, let us wish God-speed to the expedition, and commit it to the protection of Providence which has so often and so signalized watched over those which have preceded it in the good work it is about to undertake.

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SAILING.

From what place.

Fathoms.

Steamers.

Tons.

Brisbane Water.

30

...

537

Broken Bay

3

...

58

Broulee

4

...

130

Botany Bay

5

...

191

Cove Inlet

5

...

EDINBURGH NEWSBOYS.

"WHAT WILL MRS. GRUNDY SAY?"

A TRUE STORY.

(From Chamber's Edinburgh Journal.)

Mrs. and Mrs. Joel Parker were worthy people, with two sons and two daughters, and a fortune, moderate but sufficient—at least it would have been sufficient, if the lady could by any possibility have made up her mind to live for herself and family, and not for her neighbours; in short, if she could have forbore to ask on every occasion, the significant question we have placed at the head of our story. It has been said that every body has a Mrs. Grundy—an assertion we are disposed to dispute, both from personal experience and observation—but Mrs. Parker had a hundred Mrs. Grundies—Tomkins, Watkins, Johnson, Smith—their name was Legion; and, not satisfied with the natural and hereditary Mrs. Grundies, she picked up new ones wherever she went, so that she passed her life in accordance with every body's opinions and inclinations but her own and her husband's. And the most provoking part of her business was, that these doctors were most times wholly imaginary. Mr. and Mrs. Parker were the bonds-men of task-masters, unfeared as they were arbitrary. Good-natured, inconsiderate people, doing nothing to excite malice, and not in the situation to awaken the world, the world cared very little about them or their affairs. But this was a fact, which to the American phrase, Mrs. Parker could never realize. Like a corporal of grenadiers in the grand army, she felt that the eye of the world was upon her; and, under the influence of this pernicious optic, she sought for glory, or rather fled for shame, by running into oil. She and her husband furnished their house, arranged their establishment, regulated the number of their entertainments, together with what should be eaten and drunk at them, not to their own taste, but to the taste of Mrs. Grundy; and, in obedience to the same despotic power, their daughters were forced to waste their time in learning music, for which they had no natural aptitude, at a fashionable seminary, where nothing was taught that was ever likely to be of any use to them; whilst they gave their sons a classical education instead of a practical one, and brought them up to professions for which they were wholly unfit, and in which they could reap neither money nor credit.

Mr. and Mrs. Parker were the inhabitants of a small country town in the centre of England, where fortunately for them, the society being limited and the circumstances of their neighbours generally not much more affluent than their own, the standard the lady felt herself obliged to aim at, in order to please Mrs. Grundy, was not a very exalted one. But there was a place in the vicinity called Colton Hall, calculated for the residence of a family of much larger means, with a fine house, that had indeed some pretensions to have been a castle; a park, walled gardens, hot-houses, and every thing else appropriate. The property belonging to a minor, it had been for several years unoccupied, much to the regret of the good people of M——, who recalled the time when the hospitable possessor was in the habit of giving there two or three sumptuous dinners in the year, besides a ball at Christmas for the young people, where they feasted on venison, champagne, pine-apples, grapes, ices, and other luxuries, which, since that period, existed for them only as visions of the past.

At length, however, the tedious minority expired; but still the heir was abroad; and some years more elapsed before the inhabitants of M—— were cheered by the tidings, that Mr. Colton, with his wife Lady Elizabeth, were on their way home from the continent, with the intention of taking up their residence at the family seat; and when wagon after wagon was seen to pass through the town, loaded with all the luxuries and appurtenances that come under the head of necessities to people with several thousands a year, none were more delighted than that short-sighted Mrs. Parker. "Go and put on your things, girls," said she to her daughter, one morning about a week after the arrival of the Coltons: "we must pay our visit to the hall."

"I thought you didn't mean to go till next week mamma," said Jane.

"No more I did," answered the mother; "but I hear several people are calling, and it won't do for us to be last, you know."

"Why won't it?" inquired Mr. Joel, looking sharply up from the newspaper he was reading.

"Oh, because people will think it so odd," replied Mrs. Parker.

"Why, somebody must be last," responded Joel. "What signifies whether it is you or anybody else?"

"It signifies to us, at any rate," replied Mrs. Parker.

"I can't see that," answered Mr. Joel.

"You never can see these things, you know," answered the lady.

"Glad of it," responded Joel. "Wish you couldn't."

Mrs. Parker, however, did see those things, or fancied she did; and, accordingly, she prepared herself and her daughter for the important visit, without delay; but ere they could set out, a difficulty arose which had not been foreseen. A friend who happened to step in, unfortunately mentioned that Mr. and Mrs. Wainwright had ordered horses from him, for the purpose of driving to Colton Hall; whereupon Mrs. Parker began to imagine to herself what would be the astonishment and consternation of Mr. Colton and Lady Elizabeth, if she and her daughters arrived in foot. "How very odd they will think it, when Parker's a magistrate, and Mr. Wainwright's nothing at all!"

Mr. Joel affirmed that he was certain that neither Mr. Colton, nor Lady Elizabeth either, would ever bestow a thought upon the matter; a degree of indifference, so far beyond Mrs. Parker's conception, that she was positively indignant at the supposition, hinting that, although herself and her movements might be very unimportant in the eyes of Mr. Joel Parker, she flattered herself that they were not quite so insignificant in the eyes of other people, to whom indeed Joel assured, "So much the worse."

In compliance, therefore, with the dictum of her imaginary lawgivers, Mrs. Parker sent for a postchaise and pair of horses (for carriages she had none), and drove thither to Colton Hall; and the family being at home, she, with her daughters, was admitted. Now, of all the Mrs. Grundies that any body ever set up for themselves, Lady Elizabeth was the most hopeless. She had been brought up in a degree of luxury and affluence, that, as no pains had been taken to enlighten her on the subject, left her in utter ignorance of all the principles of economy, and all the habits of life and difficulties of conditions that differed materially from her own—she was, in short, the legitimate archetype of the

French princess, who inquired, why, if the common people could not get bread, they did not eat cake? She was by no means ill-natured, but yet, owing to this singular state of unconsciousness, she was eternally saying and doing the most embarrassing things that could be imagined, to her less prosperous acquaintance; and as she was very near-sighted and very indolent, she seldom saw, and never took the trouble to investigate, the cause of their confusion. Finding Colton Hall very dull, she was extremely willing to receive as many visitors as close to come, and the Parkers were admitted without demur.

"This is a pleasant day for a drive," observed Lady Elizabeth, by way of saying something to Mrs. Parker, who was an utter stranger to her.

"Very," replied Mrs. Parker, "and a beautiful drive, we had through the plantation." How thoughtful, thought she, we didn't walk. Lady Elizabeth evidently took it for granted we came in a carriage, so much for Joel.

"Is your an open carriage?" inquired Lady Elizabeth, not meaning to be impertinent, but at a loss for something to say to a stranger, and supposing the question quite unimportant.

"No," replied Mrs. Parker, blushing, and clearing her throat.

"I wonder you don't keep an open carriage," said Lady Elizabeth. "Every body keeps open carriages now for the summer, and, indeed, in the winter, I assure you, you would not find the least inconvenience. On the contrary, before open carriages were so much used, I was invariably laid up with a cold half the winter; now I never get cold. I advise a great deal of all things to keep."

Mrs. Parker said, "she should certainly try it." Now, as the persons she closely associated with, kept no carriages, open or close, the necessity of doing so had not hitherto presented itself to Mrs. Parker's mind; but Lady Elizabeth's injunction appeared imperative.

"She felt all the agonies of shame at not being provided with a luxury which apparently suited, her acquaintance so much a matter of course, and she would soon have found courage to confess that she made her own pastry or washed her own stockings, as she kept no carriage at all, but had come in a hackney. Lady Elizabeth next fell to inquiring of the young ladies if they were fond of music, an interrogation which they felt it their duty to answer in the affirmative, for which they had been educated in the fear of this pernicious optic, she sought for glory, or rather fled for shame, by running into oil.

She and her husband furnished their house, arranged their establishment,

regulated the number of their entertainments, together with what should be eaten and drunk at them, not to their own taste, but to the taste of the American phrase, Mrs. Parker could never realize. Like a corporal of grenadiers in the grand army, she felt that the eye of the world was upon her; and, under the influence of this pernicious optic, she sought for glory, or rather fled for shame, by running into oil.

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